(c) if so, the details of plans formulated by Government to combat this explosive situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) India's population increased from nearly 360 million in 1951 to over a billion by the year 2001. In spite of an increase in the population, the socio-economic indicators have shown significant improvement in the Planning era. The per capita income in the country (measured in terms of net national product at factor cost in 1999-2000 prices) increased from Rs. 5708 in 1950-51 to Rs. 25,494 in 2008-09. The proportion of persons living below the poverty line declined from 54.9 per cent in 1973-74 to 27.5 per cent in 2004-05. The life expectancy at birth increased from 49.7 years in 1970-75 to 63.5 years in 2002-06. Similarly the infant mortality rate declined from 129 per thousand live births in 1971 to 55 per thousand live births in 2007. There has been an improvement in the literacy rate from 43.6 per cent in 1981 to 64.8% in 2001.

(b) As per the document entitled 'World Population Prospects, The 2008 Revision' released by the United Nations in 2009, the annual average rate of growth of world population (medium variant) was 1.26 per cent during the period 2000-2005 and that for India's population was 1.62 per cent.

(c) One of the goals of the Eleventh Five Year Plan is to achieve a reduction of Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to 2.1 by 2012. State specific goals have also been suggested. The Plan will ensure that all issues of demographic change, the population policies, and programmes to achieve population stabilization are addressed without violating the peoples' rights of decision making and choices. Most importantly this should be done without adversely affecting the sex ratio. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, all strategies adopted under Reproductive Child Health (RCH) programme will be continued with a greater focus in areas of high unmet need.

Greater focus will be on the following for voluntary fertility reduction:—

- Expanding the basket of contraceptive choices
- Improving social marketing
- Increasing male involvement
- Enhancing role of mass media for behavioural change
- Dissemination through satisfied users

The major initiatives of the Government to meet these objectives include, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) including Janani Surksha Yojana (JSY) and Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK) (National Population Stabilisation Fund).

Funds for urban local bodies

*7. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount released to Orissa urban local bodies under various plans and schemes in the last five years that is from 2004 to 2009;

(b) the percentage of utilization thereof, year-wise; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) Information pertaining to assistance released by the Ministry of Urban Development to the State Government of Orissa and utilization thereof in respect of various schemes for the period 2004-2009 is as given below:—

I. Urban Infrastructure Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).

UIDSSMT, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for small and medium towns was launched in December, 2005 to fund infrastructure facilities in small and medium towns of the country. Year-wise funds released and percentage of utilization is as under:—

Year	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of Utilisation
2005-2006	0.00	0.00
2006-2007	2234.43	0.00
2007-2008	2435.04	0.62
2008-2009	4410.35	55.19

II. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT).

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) was initiated in 1979-80 and has been subsumed under UIDSSMT scheme since December, 2005. The aim of the scheme was development of selected regional growth centres with infrastructure and service facilities so as to enable such towns to emerge as regional centres of economic growth and employment opportunities and arrest migration from rural areas and small towns to large and metropolitan cities. The year-wise details are given below:—

Year	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of Utilisation
2004-2005	90	86.53
2005-2006	400.05	83.31
2006-2007	80	57.55
2007-2008	96	52.14
2008-2009	0	0

III. **Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP).**

The AUWSP, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was initiated in 1994 to address the problem of drinking water in towns having population, less than 20,000. The year-wise details are given below:—

Year	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of Utilisation
2004-2005	577.39	75.59
2005-2006	299.92	198.67
2006-2007	245.19	194.08
2007-2008	161.32	87.22
2008-2009	Nil	0

In respect of the years 2005-06 and 2006-07, the record of utilisation of funds is given on cumulative basis.

IV. **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) — Sub-Mission I (Urban Infrastructure and Governance).**

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission was launched in the year 2005 to encourage reforms and to fast track planned development of identified cities with focus on efficiency in urban infrastructure and service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of urban local bodies/parastatal organizations towards citizens. The year-wise details are given below:—

Year	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of Utilisation
2004-2005	0	0
2005-2006	0	0
2006-2007	10098.5	4.7
2007-2008	0	0
2008-2009	4704.6	0

V. **National Urban Information Scheme (NUIS)**

National Urban Information System (NUIS) Scheme has been launched in March, 2006 to develop GIS Database in two scale *i.e.* 1:10,000 and 1:2000 for 152 towns and utility

mapping at 1:1000 scale for 24 towns. The total central financial assistance provided to Orissa State is Rs. 96.59 lakhs as per details given below:—

Year	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of Utilisation
2004-2005	0	0
2005-2006	76.09	100
2006-2007	0	0
2007-2008	20.50	Information awaited from State Government.
2008-2009	0	0

VI. Grants-in-Aid released by the Central Finance Commissions under Ministry of Finance.

Based on recommendations of the 11th Finance Commission, Rs. 799.20 lakhs was released to the Urban Local Bodies in Orissa for the year 2004-05. In respect of the period 2005-09, Rs. 8320 lakhs was released on the recommendation of the 12th Finance Commission of which utilization was 32.69%.

Sites for rural tourism

*8. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the sites identified for rural tourism, State-wise;

(b) the criteria for identifying such sites;

(c) whether Government has made special scheme to provide road, rail and air linkages to such destinations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/Union Territories for infrastructure development in rural sites which have core-competency in art, craft, culture, handlooms/textile etc. under the Scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits. Community participation and capacity building, including skill upgradation in such rural sites are being supported through Government of India – United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) project on Endogenous Tourism and Ministry of Tourism's scheme – Capacity Building for Service Providers. So far, Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned 142 projects at rural tourism sites in 27 States with total CFA of Rs. 6870.95 lakh for infrastructure development and Rs. 1871.75 lakh for capacity building, the details of which are given in the enclosed Statement. (*See* below)

(c) and (d) No, Sir, the Government has no such special scheme.